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STATE REPRESSION

IS IT INEVITABLE?

See Pages 8 & 9



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EDITORIAL

JANUARY 1987

ISSUE No.5

1987 — A YEAR OF CHALLENGE

1986 WAS A memorable year for the National Front, but — as most of our readers will not need reminding — it was not memorable for the right reasons. If one word could sum up the year it would surely have to be 'frustrating'.

The good news was, fortunately, at the grass roots level. Those units which did not allow the NF's 'leadership' problems to affect them and just 'got on with the job' generally had a good year. Membership increased, literature sales increased, press publicity increased, albeit modestly.

The last point is perhaps the most significant: 1986 election results, especially the May local government ones, showed a significant improvement — not massive, but enough to be significant.

Overall 1986 confirmed a shift in public opinion towards the NF, and what it stands for, that first became apparent towards the end of 1985. Public opinion is probably more sympathetic towards us now than at any time since the late seventies.

The bad news was of course those 'leadership' problems which so distracted the party in 1986 away from its real task — the advancement of Racial Nationalism in this country.

1986 wasn't the first year to be spoilt by internal disputes within the NF — but if the party really wants progress then 1987 must be the year in which the membership unites to force changes in the party's organisation to ensure that, never again, is such damage done to the National Front.

INCONSISTENCY

It has always been an odd inconsistency of the National Front's that, while preaching the benefits of distributism and the decentralisation of power, we have internally had an extremely centralised autocratic party structure ourselves. Consistently the party has paid the price for not practicing what it preaches, as petty personal disputes 'at the top' have consistently interrupted the party's development.

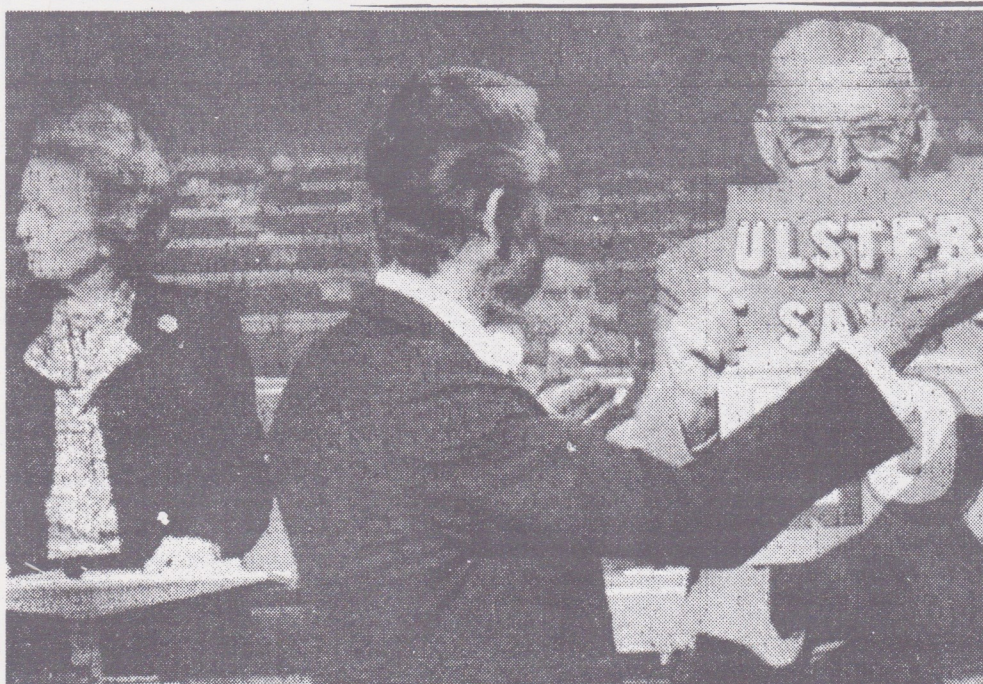
1987 will see a transformation in the way the NF runs itself, with the widespread adoption of the distributist principle of 'Power to the Branches'. From now on the power to run the party will lie to an unprecedented extent, with ordinary 'rank and file' members and officials of the party. With that power will, of course, come responsibility, to Race, Nation and Party.

The history of the NF has been of progress and development, interspersed with internal disputes that have, all too often, cancelled out all the good work. Yet never in the NF's 20 year history have internal disputes been started or caused by ordinary rank and file members.

With the adoption of a 'Power to the Branches' system of organisation *Vanguard* magazine is confident the NF will have learnt from its past errors and is now on course for real progress.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

PAISLEY'S REVENGE



Ian Paisley makes his point - as Thatcher pretends not to notice

IAN PAISLEY'S dramatic demonstration against Margaret Thatcher at the European Parliament in December highlighted that Ulster still says 'NO' to the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Although Dr. Paisley succeeded in his avowed intention of 'humiliating' Mrs Thatcher, one still must ask why an elected MP needs to go to such lengths to make his point of view known. The answer, quite simply, is that Thatcher has devalued democracy to such an extent in Northern Ireland that Dr. Paisley and other elected Loyalist spokesmen have no choice but to take militant **direct action** in order to exercise their democratic rights.

ERODED DEMOCRACY

So in what ways have Thatcher's Government eroded democracy in Ulster? Well, for example, Tory policy in Northern Ireland gives no power to elected local councillors, other than menial responsibilities such as control of cemeteries and rubbish collection.

Furthermore, Tory policy gives no right in Parliament for British MPs from Northern Ireland to table amendments to legislation for Ulster even though Northern Ireland MPs can amend laws for England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly, Tory policy allows no proper parliamentary debates for new legislation for Northern Ireland, for which there can be only one reading restricted to 90 minutes.

On top of this scandalous denial of democracy, the Anglo-Irish Agreement was an even bigger snub to the Loyalist majority in Ulster. Today, thanks to the Agreement, the foreign minister of another country, attending a secret meeting of Thatcher's Anglo-Irish conference, can suggest amendments to

Ulster legislation or can propose new legislation. This foreign minister has therefore more rights and influence in a part of the United Kingdom than have the elected British MPs from that same part of the United Kingdom.

To put it bluntly, Margaret Thatcher has spat on the graves, and desecrated the memory, of those thousands of Ulstermen who gave their lives in defence of this country in two world wars. As such, when Ian Paisley called her a traitor to the people of Northern Ireland it was, if anything, an understatement. She has humiliated the Loyalist community by stripping them of their democratic birthright as members of the British Nation.

This being so, her humiliation in front of the entire European Parliament by Dr. Paisley was the least she deserved.

ORGANIC REVIVAL

TRADITIONAL farming techniques are making a comeback!

More and more farmers are returning to traditional organic farming techniques, not simply because it is more ecological to do so but because it is more economical to do so too!

While Europe's stores bulge with grain produced in huge tonnages with the use of chemicals, there is a shortage of wheat, barley and oats which have been grown in a chemical-free environment.

There is no danger of organically produced grain rotting on a growing mountain of unwanted surplus since the market for it grows annually. This being so, it is no wonder that many farmers now see growing cereals organically as making sound

financial sense.

Organically-grown crops are cheaper to grow and wheat of milling quality sells at a 40% premium over chemically-grown milling wheat.

Many organic producers sell through a co-operative called Organic Farmers and Growers (OFG) Ltd. and some of them estimate they have increased their profits by £16 an acre in those fields which they have switched to an organic system.

Organic farmers sum up the difference between their methods and those of their 'agri-business' neighbours in the following words: "Chemical farmers treat the plant; we look after the soil and let that care for the plant."

LABOUR BETRAYS THE WORKERS

THE new Labour council in Ealing has come under attack from the Tory media for setting up sub-committees to decide how the West London borough will end the nuclear confrontation between the superpowers, overthrow the Government of South Africa, give aid (rather than AIDS) to queers, back Blacks etc. And its credibility hasn't been enhanced by the recent conviction of the 'Chair' of the Council's 'gay and lesbian working party', John Gallagher, for gross indecency in a public toilet.

But Labour would reply that the Tory media is distorting all this out of proportion. More important, they would say, to Ealing people, is the fact that the Tories drastically cut back the council workforce, throwing hundreds of local people onto the dole, whilst Labour has already created 800 new jobs.

Fair enough. But, as a local White working man and ex-Labour supporter has pointed out to us, what sort of jobs? The council workers laid off by the Tories were overwhelmingly manual workers, road sweepers, dustmen, park attendants and the like, and mainly working class local Whites.

The new jobs are mainly for 'race equality officers', 'women's co-ordinators' and other such posts, to be filled either by middle-class Red graduates or Asians. £3.1 million is to be spent on a new office block beside the town hall to house these overpaid pen-pushing drones.

Labour isn't giving jobs back to the workers the Tories sacked. They are still rotting on the dole, unless they care to apply for posts as 'Gay Rights Officers' etc.

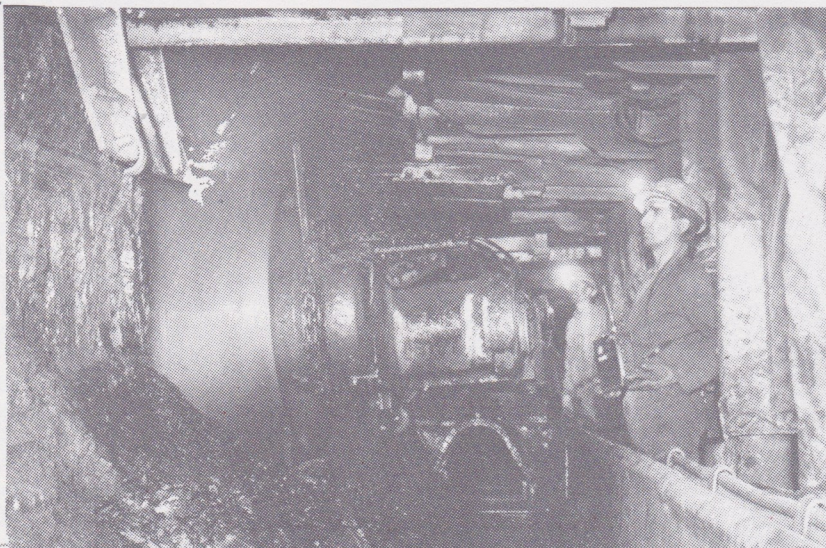
It's increasingly obvious that Labour doesn't care about British working people any more. If you're not Black, or Red, or queer, Labour just doesn't want to know.

But the National Front does! Because we are what Labour was set up to be — the British Workers' Party.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

BRITAIN'S FUTURE UNDERMINED

British Miners - Denied a future by the NCB.



MORE than £1 billion has been spent by the Government on redundancy payments to miners in the two years since the coal strike, according to Energy Department figures. This is the cost to the tax-payer of Thatcher's plan to close large sections of Britain's coal industry.

About 43,000 miners have left the industry since the year-long strike ended in March, 1984. Another 9,000 are expected to leave by the end of this financial year.

This exodus of miners from the pits was summed up by Dr Kim Howells, research officer for the South Wales area of the National Union of Mineworkers: "The problem for the coal board is not getting miners to leave, it is keeping them in".

One example of the rush for redundancy was at Tilmanstone colliery, Kent, in the heart of the most militant NUM area.

Just a few months after reprimanding the NUM executive for ending the strike, the miners there — defeated, dejected and their spirits broken — voted by a majority of four-to-one not to oppose closure.

Without doubt, this scramble to leave the pits is due to a sense of demoralisation and uncertainty with the future of the industry, caused by the savagery of the Coal Board's closure programme.

By the end of 1986, 67 pits had either closed or merged since March, 1984. In the same period the workforce in the coal industry has declined from almost 200,000 at the beginning of the pit strike to 126,000 today.

BUTCHERING

One area particularly hard-hit by this butchering of Britain's coal industry is South Wales. Almost half the workforce there has been laid off since 1983.

Dr. Howells, summed up the low morale of Welsh miners by emphasising that the rush

for redundancy was not simply a case of 'take the money and run'.

"It is more that the present board has no feeling for coal. MacGregor accelerated the discontent because the first thing he did when he arrived was to get rid of anyone on the board who knew anything about coal."

"Men in South Wales believed they were doing a job which is close to nature. They are mining God-given reserves, which should be used properly. To abuse them is to offend nature."

"Unfortunately the desire of the board for short-term results has superseded that attitude. Now, if a pit has four seams but only one is tall enough to get the great machines into, they write the other three off and leave 75% of the coal in the pit."

"They are not husbanding our coal resources, they are raping them. Our definition of economic pits differs from theirs for that reason and with the overall weakness of the NUM, the men want to get out of the industry."

One can't help but sympathise with the proud mining communities which have seen their industry collapse around them in the last few years, and certainly one can't help but agree with the concise exposition of the issues involved by Dr. Howells. Britain's coal reserves are indeed a priceless national asset. They are essential for the supply of Britain's energy and, as such, they are essential for the maintenance of British national sovereignty.

Those who believe in a strong, free and independent Britain must be horrified by the plight of Britain's coal industry two years after the strike. Miners are tossed onto the scrap-heap — or should that be slag heap? Pits are pillaged for profit. And a priceless and irreplaceable British asset is being sold off for a fast buck. Thatcher and her Coal Board cronies certainly have a lot to answer for....

Ghost Forests

WEST GERMANY'S extensive forests have suffered further from acid rain and air pollution in the past year, with increasing numbers of deciduous trees ailing as well as conifers.

A survey of West Germany's 18.3 million acres of woodland, published by the Bonn Agricultural Ministry in November, showed that 54% is 'sick' compared with 52% the previous year.

The most damaged areas are in the City states of Hamburg, Bremen and West Berlin where about 80% of wooded areas is now diseased.

In Bremen the figure has shot up to 84% from 52% the previous year.

While initially pines and fir trees seem to bear the brunt of disease the recent trend has shifted towards deciduous trees, with many oaks and beeches now seriously affected.

Other badly affected regions are the Bavarian Alps where 80% of trees are ill, the Bavarian Rhon with 85%, the Black Forest 74%, and the Bavarian Forest 69%.

"GHOST FORESTS"

There, whole areas have been turned into "ghost forests", according to another recent report compiled by the environmental Green Party.

Meanwhile, Herr Hans Eisemann, the Bavarian Agricultural Minister, has reported that in the Alps only every fifth tree is free from signs of disease.

Once one realises that the German people traditionally feel very strongly about their national forests it is no surprise that all the political parties have been campaigning for a cleaner environment during the General Election campaign. Neither is it a surprise, considering the devastation of German forests by pollution, that West Germany has been spearheading the drive for lead-free petrol in Europe and the cleaning up of fossil fuel burning power stations and factories.

All those who desire a cleaner environment will welcome the increased awareness by German politicians of the threat to the natural world posed by air pollution and acid rain. However, seasoned observers of the political polemic which accompanies liberal-democratic General Elections will reserve judgement on the politicians until they see election promises turned into practical action.

That, as the saying goes, will be the acid test....

READ... CANDOUR

An independent newsletter containing many articles of interest to British Nationalists. Founded in 1953 by A.K. Chesterton, the first Chairman of the National Front. For sample copy send 50p to Candour, Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants

Return of the Cannibal King

SOME of the delights in store for South Africa if she should fall under 'Majority Rule' are being revealed in a courtroom in Bangui, Central Africa. There former President, and prominent 'statesman', Jean Bedel Bokassa is on trial for murder, theft and cannibalism, following his return to the country.

Bokassa siezed power in a military coup in 1966 and ruled as a brutal, corrupt tyrant like most of his colleagues in power in Africa north of the Limpopo. In 1972, for example, he ordered ceremonial beating to death as a punishment for petty theft.

However, Bokassa went one better in 1977 when he spent most of the country's treasury on a grandiose coronation of himself as 'Emperor of Central Africa', in a bizarre ceremony combining elements of the enthronement of the Emperor Napoleon, comic opera, and the Chimpanzees' Tea Party. Subsequently, he felt free to express himself in style.

Opponents and 'criminals' were thrown to the lions to provide after-dinner entertainment for the 'Imperial Court'. Other critics comprised the dinner itself!

SCHOOL UNIFORM

Subsequently he made a decree that all the country's schoolchildren should wear grandiose and expensive uniforms which, in typical African government style, came from a factory owned by his wife. As most of his subjects were penniless peasants this command was widely ignored.

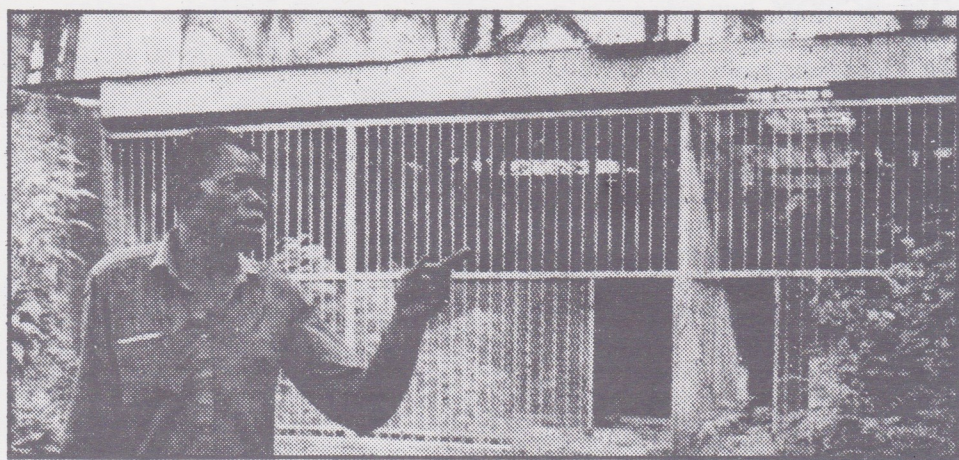
So he had a hundred non-uniformed little girls paraded before him in his Imperial Palace. Rounding on one hapless girl aged about eight, the 'Statesman' said "*This is what we do to naughty children*" and gouged out her eyes and ate them. Then the Emperor had all the little girls kicked to death by his bodyguards and served for lunch. All of this emerged in eyewitness testimony in the Bangui courtroom.

Throughout all this reign of terror Bokassa was careful to keep in with the French, who have contrived to keep 3,000 combat troops and an Air Force base in his 'independent' Empire. Lavish bribes of diamonds, the country's principal export, were sent to the then French President Giscard d'Estaing, and the French, who have a brutally realistic approach to African politics, left him alone to devour his subjects as did everyone else.

Bokassa might be a cannibal Emperor, but Central Africa had 'Majority Rule' so 'World Opinion' left him alone; he kept his vote at the UN unlike South Africa, and Barclay's Bank didn't pull out of his country. Nor did Reds picket his London embassy.

RIOTS

However, the news that their beloved Emperor was serving their daughters up for dinner somewhat disturbed his subjects, and there were riots in Bangui. These threatened



THE REALITY OF MAJORITY RULE

A survivor of the Bokassa regime points out the lion cages where opponents of 'The Emperor' met their fate.

French commercial interests, so 'Les Paras' went in in 1979 and turfed Bokassa out, discovering in the process half-eaten, cooked people in his Imperial fridge.

'World Opinion' was much irked at France for this "colonialist violation of African sovereignty". And Bokassa retired to live on his Swiss bank account, looted during his Imperial reign, in France.

His unexpected return seems to have been a dirty trick by the French, no doubt worried lest their exiled statesman start munching the local mademoiselles. According to Bokassa, the French told him they had done a deal with the new dictator, Kolingba, and it was now

safe to come home. This seems not to have been quite the case, and the Emperor is in the dock, though it all might be a show and he may be let off.

Jean Bedel Bokassa was untypical in Africa only in his flamboyance, not his savagery. In South Africa, as in Central Africa, "majority rule" would start with a regime of mission-trained 'moderates' in suits and ties — Tutu, Mandela and so on.

But before long would come the coups, and the massacres, and the gnawed human bones littering the floor of the Presidential Palace...

DALLAS - The soap doesn't wash

DALLAS, city of soap opera, and its neighbouring sprawl of Fort Worth are in the grip of the fastest rising crime wave in America. In the space of two decades, two small cities have become a conurbation of four million people. Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW in local parlance) has come to rival New York, Detroit and Chicago in the league table for Murder Capital USA. As elsewhere, violence is now the most common cause of death for black males under forty.

In Dallas, there was a 38% increase in 'violence against the person' — murder, rape, robbery, assault — in the first nine months of last year, with an overall crime increase of 22%. In Fort Worth, there were 128 murders in 1985. There were 182 in the first nine months of last year.

There is always a sense in America that violence may be lurking around the next corner. Many cope by adopting a 'fortress mentality' — steel doors, fierce dogs, fenced-

in suburban estates secured by armed guards. Also, of course, there are the guns.

The stark reality of life in Dallas was brought home to visiting *Daily Telegraph* reporter Charles Laurence in a corridor of the Downtown Holiday Inn. It came to him in the form of "a wild-eyed black man who struck with precise timing just as the key turned the latch to my room."

The 'wild-eyed' mugger then proceeded to relieve Mr Laurence of his whole wallet, complete with credit cards, and his wedding ring. He also confiscated about 350 dollars in cash before taking his leave.

This then, is the real face of Uncle Sam. The ugly face, distorted by violence and crime. They may use television and Hollywood to hypnotise us into believing the American Dream. But the Dream, in true life, is a Nightmare.

As the saying goes, the 'soap' doesn't wash....

BOOK REVIEW

THE SUN WITHOUT SHADOWS

TOM ACTON examines a portrait of a great British writer.

IT IS A PARADOX of contemporary British Nationalism that, despite an increasing awareness of the importance of the environment, ruralism and natural heritage, it has consistently ignored the leading British 'Nature' writer of the twentieth century. That omission is even odder when one realises that the writer was persecuted and boycotted for most of his career by the literary and political establishment because of his steadfast adherence to his patriotic political ideas.

That writer was of course Henry Williamson, loved by millions as the author of the wildlife tale *Tarka the Otter*, hated by others as a Fascist and apologist for Hitler.

Henry Williamson - A Portrait by Daniel Farson offers us a moving insight into the man and his works. It is not, as the author admits, intended as a comprehensive biography, but a portrait of Henry Williamson's character and personality.

Farson's *Portrait* deserves to be widely read for it helps to explain the apparent dichotomy between the nature writer and the political 'extremist'; indeed it makes it clear that there was no real dichotomy at all — Williamson's political views arose from his deep love of the land he lived in.

RECOGNITION

In the early Twenties Henry Williamson lived the classic life of the budding author, working in anonymous near-poverty, motivated by a strong belief in his own abilities, awaiting literary recognition. That recognition came in 1927 when he won the Hawthornden Prize for *Tarka the Otter*, a success that catapulted him into the literary 'society' of the day, alongside authors such as Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy and John Masefield. It also led to his becoming acquainted with such notables as T.E. Lawrence, Hilaire Belloc and G.K. Chesterton.

From then on Williamson's fame as an author appeared assured. Nature articles were published in newspapers and magazines, his four-part series of novels based in North Devon *The Flax of Dream* won critical acclaim; his fame as an author who could write movingly, passionately yet unsentimentally spread. A comfortable, respectable future seemed assured.

And then came his 'infamous' statement on Hitler. In a forward to the 1936 edition of *The Flax of Dream* he wrote "I salute the great man across the Rhine, whose life symbol is the happy child". That declaration of his sympathies, together with his active support for Sir Oswald Mosley, alienated him from many of his readers.

Although Daniel Farson is excellent when writing on Williamson as a man, being warm, compassionate, understanding and — when the need arises — forgiving, he is basically



Henry Williamson

out of his depth when discussing Williamson's politics.

It's not so much that he is actually hostile to those political views; rather they seem to be beyond his understanding. Without wanting to be uncharitable to Mr Farson one gets the impression that he has never held an unorthodox political opinion in his life, and cannot fully understand the motives of those who have. Consequently he tries to explain away Henry Williamson's 'extremism'.

An interesting example of Mr Farson's desire to shield his subject arises from his claim that, "though he would have been appalled by the National Front mentality today, he was dazzled by Hitler's show of strength". Although it would be easy to dismiss this comment, by asking how many National Front meetings Mr. Farson has been to, to dismiss us thus, it is worth pondering on his words for a moment.

Why is it that the National Front does not have a latter day Henry Williamson in its ranks? Only in Nationalism is there a natural feeling of patriotism and love of the land. Certainly neither Capitalism or Socialism can claim any affinity with the ideals of 'blood and soil'.

Obviously the NF has made mistakes in the

past, so that our public image does not accord with our inner reality — perhaps Mr Farson's snide comments may unwittingly do us a favour, by showing us how we have lost as result the sympathies of a section of the literary world that ought to be our strongest ally.

CHRISTMAS 1914

The first chapter of *A Portrait* deals with Henry Williamson's wartime experiences — an appropriate opening since those experiences affected Williamson's whole life.

The Christmas Truce in 1914, when British and German troops ignored the fratricidal orders of their Generals and celebrated Christmas Day together, is well described, and its impact on him is poignantly conveyed. To quote Mr Farson:-

"The friendship (between British and German Troops) grew throughout that Christmas Day, as the enemies played football and swapped photographs, cognac and cigarettes, and spoke in scraps of each other's language: 'After the war we'll come back, comrade'. One German soldier sang 'Heilige Nacht' incessantly, and Henry echoed the words years later in a voice surprisingly high and pure. The fraternisation continued until dusk, when the officers gave the signal for the men to withdraw to their separate lines. A few hours later, shots were fired into the air and the slaughter recommenced. But the moment of mutual sympathy continued, for many British soldiers now realized that, like themselves, the Germans were only doing their duty.

"Did it have a deep affect on you?" I asked Henry.

"Oh yes, oh yes", he replied softly. "Very deep, and I always felt an admiration for the Germans afterwards for they were very decent fellows." His voice lowered as if we had just entered a cathedral".

In the trenches of the First World War Henry Williamson first developed his ideals for a new Europe, the ideals that were to sustain him for the rest of his long life. He believed that only those who had gone through the war-experiences of the frontline soldier could realise these ideals, and bring peace with honour to Europe, hence the high hopes he placed on Hitler and the NSDAP — "The ideology of the NSDAP is not war mentality, but ex-frontline soldiers' mentality".

With the advantages of hindsight we may now condemn Williamson's naivete in seeing Hitler as the man who could realise his political ideals, but that does not make those ideals any less valid. Williamson was not wrong to want the nations of Europe at peace with one another, nor wrong to abhor the alien exploitation of these nations, nor wrong to support an ideal 'whose life symbol is the happy child'.

If Henry Williamson achieved popular acclaim with his nature books, such as *Tarka the Otter* it is surely his immense, 15 volume *Chronicle of Ancient Sunlight* that will give him lasting claim to be considered a great writer. In *A Portrait* Farson's treatment of this work is excellent, and does full justice to this remarkable series. He clearly brings out Henry Williamson's remarkable gifts as an author, gifts that Williamson used to the full in the *Chronicle* series.

The following quote from *A Portrait* is a good example: "At first I was uncertain if I was expected to feel sympathy for the character of Richard Maddison, and particularly his son Philip, until I realised this was never Henry's intention and remembered his letter to me, 'I am sympathetic to all my characters'.

This is Henry's strength, that he treats them all with equal compassion, the hypocrites and humbugs as well as the decent men and women with all their wistful hopes and vanities and fears. Henry makes no judgement. At last I understood what he meant by the declaration, 'I would learn to see all things as the sun saw them, without shadows' - which had always irritated me, since light and shade are the essence of life. Henry's extraordinary achievement in the early volumes lies in standing aside, casting no shadows himself, so the reader can see with absolute clarity and judge the characters and their landscape for himself.

The *Chronicles* trace the lives of the Maddison family from the late Nineteenth century, through the Wars and Depressions of the Twentieth. It is more than just a series of novels, being substantially autobiographical. It is also excellent as social history - until reading the early volumes I never fully appreciated what life in pre-Welfare State society was like. Those early volumes have recently been reprinted by Zenith Books, and I strongly recommend them. Whether Zenith will have the nerve to reprint the later, more openly political volumes, is yet to be seen.

In conclusion let this final quote from Mr Farson serve as an epitaph to Henry Williamson, writer and idealist, "If I had to sum (Williamson) up in a single word I would use 'compassionate' - a rare, radiant quality, which shines out from the fifty books which followed "The Beautiful Years".

VANGUARD

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PSYCHOLOGY

Triumph of the Gene

JOE PEARCE

TRADITIONALISM, leadership and obedience to authority, the values upon which civilisations are said to be built, are traits we largely inherit from our forebears, according to a new study from the University of Minnesota.

The study's findings are significant because they challenge the widespread belief that such values are learned in the environment of the home. Indeed, the findings may help explain why the most disciplinarian of homes and the strictest of upbringings can produce feckless and layabout children, or why those who grew up in a relaxed and easy-going climate of the Sixties became unswerving admirers of authority and tradition as adults.

The findings are the result of a long-term study of 350 pairs of twins at the University of Minnesota. The conclusions of this exercise are already raising a controversy among psychologists in the Nature v Nurture debate. In particular, it is a major setback for those psychologists who, since Freud, have given primacy to the environment-nature as opposed to genes-nature.

The University's research has found that, among twins under study since 1929, many personality characteristics are shared, even among twins who met for the first time during the studies.

The research, headed by psychologist Auke Tellegen, found that for most of the traits measured more than half the variation was accounted for by hereditary factors, leaving less than half affected by the influence of parents, the home environment and other life experiences.

The influential *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* is now preparing to publish the results of the research.

While hereditary factors are now given most credit, the Minnesota researchers say nevertheless that family experience does affect the personality. But while a family situation can make a timid child more or less so, it is less likely to make the child braver or more ambitious.

ZEST FOR LIFE

Other traits more than 50% determined by genes are zest for life, a sense of well-being, resistance to stress, alienation and risk-taking. The researchers also found that the degree to which a person can be rapt at an aesthetic experience and lose a sense of reality is also more than 50% inherited.

One of the psychologists involved, Dr. David Lykken, said that stress vulnerability, often called 'neuroticism', in which people are nervous, jumpy, easily irritated and dissatisfied, is also largely inherited.

Some characteristics, such as the inclination to work towards a goal, though somewhat genetically influenced, were more than 50% determined by the environment. The same applied to caution and its opposite, impulsiveness.

Least determined by genes is the need for personal intimacy. Would-be loners among the

350 pairs of twins scored low in the trait. The psychologist concluded that the more physical and emotional intimacy found in a family the more likely that the children will grow up believing in social cohesion.

While none of the researchers suggested that there is such a thing as specific courage, timidity or traditionalist gene determining behaviour, the findings help explain why other studies found little connection between the personalities of children and their parents.

Ambitious parents have lackadaisical children because personality traits are, say the researchers, determined by a combination of genes. For instance, while twins are found to share 'whole constellations' of genes, they may only share part of such constellations with each of their parents. Consequently, just as a short parent can have a tall child, a disciplinarian parent, despite all his efforts, can rear anarchic children.

This study by the University of Minnesota is only the latest in a long line of studies by reputable authorities which show the immense importance of genetic factors in determining personality traits. Such studies are important to racial nationalists because they vindicate our assertion that individuals and races are inherently different.

As such, no amount of social planning, 'positive' discrimination or 'equal opportunities' legislation will ever be able to make those who are unequal, equal. Quite simply, egalitarianism and multi-racialism just don't work!

Sales League

LAMBETH NATIONAL FRONT kept up the good work in December, and stayed top of the Vanguard sales league.

The top twenty best selling sales areas were as follows:-

- 1 LAMBETH
- 2 NEWHAM
- 3 LEEDS
- 4 Wandsworth
- 5 Hackney
- 6 Birmingham
- 7 South-West England
- 8 Haringey
- 9 Brighton
- 10 Croydon
- 11 Sevenoaks
- 12 Portsmouth
- 13 Norwich
- 14 Richmond
- 15 Doncaster
- 16 Cheshire & Wirral
- 17 S.Africa
- 18 Milton Keynes
- 19 Slough
- 20 Medway

STRATEGY — The Way Forward

IN ORDER to preserve and advance the British nation the National Front needs not merely the right policies, but also the power, both locally and nationally, to implement these policies. Otherwise we will be no more than an irrelevant footnote in the story of Britain.

To attain power, we must defeat the corrupt multi-racialist Establishment and defend ourselves from its attempts to crush us. How can we best do this?

In order to decide how we may best defeat our Establishment enemy, we can best begin by looking at what that enemy is doing and may do to defeat us.

So far, the enemy has done little more than harass us. We have been smeared and lied about, but not banned. Some of our leadership have been thrown into prison some of the time, but not all of our membership all of the time. We can march on the streets — sometimes. We can express our ideas — if we are careful how we phrase them. Our newspaper papersellers are sometimes arrested and sometimes attacked but usually we can sell on the streets.

Of course if you are naive enough, as most people outside our ranks are, to imagine that this is 'a free country', then even this level of harassment is pretty outrageous.

Considering we are not playing a game but fighting a war for the survival of our Race and Nation, then so far we are not doing badly. We are still here and still functioning.

Why? Why don't they just ban us? To see why, let's look at our enemy's record.

RELUCTANT

In modern times, the Establishment has been extremely reluctant to ban, and jail without trial, anyone, and have only done so under rather special circumstances. One was in 1940, when much of the British Union of Fascists was interned under Defence Regulation 18b.

What is interesting is that this was not done earlier, when Mosley, who undernably did represent a radical challenge to the Establishment, was winning growing mass support and presenting a 'public order problem'. All Mosley faced then, as we do now, was harassment. The 1936 Public Order Act banned his followers marching in uniform, thereby probably doing him a favour.

He was not actually banned until he could be presented, credibly, as a threat, not to the Establishment's survival, but to Britain's survival. In 1940 most Britons believed a German invasion imminent. The BUF clearly was ideologically sympathetic to the enemy, and undoubtedly many BUF'ers would have collaborated with the Nazis. So, from the point of view of winning the war, an aim most Britons then shared, 18b was very probably justified.

Equally interesting are the circumstances under which the 18b detainees were released when in 1943 the war was still going on, but there was no longer any credible threat of German invasion.

The Establishment did not set him free because they believed that "Mosley was Right!" but because they no longer had a



UDA militants on the march — no serious attempt has been made to ban the UDA because it has mass support among the population.

credible excuse for locking him up without trial.

However, the excuse of being about to collaborate with a foreign invader is unlikely to be used against us — since there isn't one we could be credibly represented as liking enough!

More relevant perhaps is the introduction of internment in Ulster in 1971 and the subsequent use of banning powers against organisations there since. Internment was introduced there in the context of a growing terrorist campaign, with shootings and bombings daily, and it was expressly and credibly aimed at the shooters and the bombers.

Of the several hundred who were interned, most were unarguably IRA terrorists, and Loyalist paramilitaries. Again, most of the public supported the State's measures as necessary — the victims had put their own necks on the block by providing the State with a credible justification for what it was doing, and again, the state was unable to sustain such an exceptional measure indefinitely:— within two years, all the internees had been freed.

New repressive measures, supergrassés and the Diplock courts, were introduced, but again the justification for these — that paramilitaries can and do intimidate juries, is

STA REPRE Is it inevit

NOT IF we play our cards right, argues STEVE BRADY. After reviewing the historical precedents Steve Brady describes the best course of action to avoid a State ban on the NF. The Party must, of course, make contin-

very probably true and generally accepted by the public.

Most interesting is the organisations which have, and have not, been banned in Ulster. Firstly bans have not even been suggested except where their targets are, or can credibly be represented as being, paramilitaries, terrorists or closely associated with them. The DUP is, and the Ulster Workers' Council was, a major threat to the Establishment but could not be credibly banned, however 'extreme', because of their degree of mass popular support. In fact, not all paramilitaries and terrorists are banned. Both Sinn Féin and the UDA are legal, despite obvious links to men and acts of violence.

They also both have **mass popular support**, as the State's own spokesmen plead when asked why they will not act. Interestingly, the UVF, which has always seen itself as an 'elite cadre' and has largely spurned community involvement, is banned, though the UDA's 'allied groups' have undoubtedly shot as many Fenians as the UVF.

TWOFOLD DEFENCE

So the best defence against a ban is two-fold. **First**, don't give the enemy an excuse, good enough to be believed by the public as a whole and the State's own minions in particular — in fact, so far the State's excuses have always been basically true.

So don't be, or act as if you were or were about to become, anything other than a democratic, electoral/community action party. The UDA doesn't entirely look like that, which is why bans have been considered against it, as has not been the case with the DUP.

Second, build mass support. The UDA hasn't been banned because it is too firmly rooted in the people. Provisional Sinn Féin hasn't been banned, we are told, because it has elected representatives and "a democratic right to exist"

The NF of course, which has no need to be anything other than a democratic, electoral/community party, can and should build both walls — political legitimacy within the constitutional process and mass support — against a State ban.

STATE REPRESSION inevitable?

agency plans to counter a ban, should one ever be imposed, and such plans will be the subject of a future article in Vanguard.

To deprive itself of both, by turning away from the people towards a clique structure posing as "revolutionaries confronting the State" would be to play into the State's hands and invite a ban when we are too small to resist.

However, it has been argued that the above analysis is naive. The UDA and DUP have escaped bans not because they have political legitimacy and public support but because the State controls them already. Some people have said publically of Dr. Paisley, and less publically of Andy Tyrie, that they are "State fifth columnists".

Similarly, such people would argue that the NF has escaped a ban because hitherto 'MI5 agents' have run the Party. If the NF had been an effective force it would already have been banned, as it certainly will be once it becomes one.

This argument is childish nonsense for three reasons.

Firstly, because it assumes the Establishment is a totalitarian monolith which can do whatever it likes and be instantly obeyed. If so, why bother infiltrating the NF — why not just ban it?

The evidence is that much of the Establishment, especially at lower levels, honestly believe in the Systems's professed 'free and democratic' values. We know that the inner core of the System don't believe that, but in order to get their way they must persuade their underlings and the public that we, not they, are breaking the democratic rules. Even now, limited repression of a tiny and unpopular NF, as at Wakefield, caused serious rumblings in 'Civil Liberties' circles.

Secondly, the 'monolith' theory with MI5 spies everywhere is a passport to paranoia. After all, why should the State not be especially careful to control those who proclaim its true nature? If a 'revolutionary elite cadre' poses a real threat to their power, obviously the Learned Elders of Whitehall will make sure they control it too!

Finally, if the State were a totalitarian monolith with its agents everywhere, then to be quite blunt about it we have already lost and may as well give up. People who think like that, if they follow their argument through to its logical conclusion, will give up the struggle — there is nothing else they can do.

Meanwhile, back in the Real World, let's sum up. The Establishment won't ban us, or otherwise introduce brutal repressive measures, in the short term, unless,

a) we pose a threat, real or potential, to their power;

b) we can credibly be portrayed to the public and, for example, most police officers as a threat not just to the Government but to Britain, either as terrorists, or agents of a foreign foe;

c) we have sufficiently little public support that the trouble we can cause the enemy if banned is less than the trouble we are causing by our operations.

We can't — and do not want to — change (a): we are a threat to the corrupt, race-mixing Establishment who have betrayed and destroyed our homeland, ultimately a deadly threat — let there be no doubt about it. Our intention is that they won't be able to take firm action against us until it is too late, because few will defend their power as such but many will defend our country and our freedom — including us.

So we must not seem to threaten the latter whilst working for the downfall of the former. Which brings us to (b). The NF doesn't wish to be anything but a perfectly lawful political party. There is mass public support, as the polls show, for our stance on almost every policy issue. If everyone who agreed with the NF now realised that and voted accordingly, we would stand an excellent chance of winning the next General Election. That's not what we say, it's what our enemies admit.

Left alone, there is no reason the NF could not simply put its views to the people, gradually mobilise our latent support, and come to power legally as the Labour Party did. All it takes for us to win is patience and careful planning of how we represent ourselves to the public.

The Establishment, will of course, not leave us alone and that brings us to point (c). When does the enemy decide that the

danger to his power is so great that he must act whatever the cost, come? Again on historical evidence, not for a long time — too long for them. In the mid-1970's, massive NF votes in London and actual victories by the National Party (on essentially the present NF platform) in Lancashire did not provoke a ban. They provoked a response more or less within the democratic framework — an 'Anti-Nazi' league.

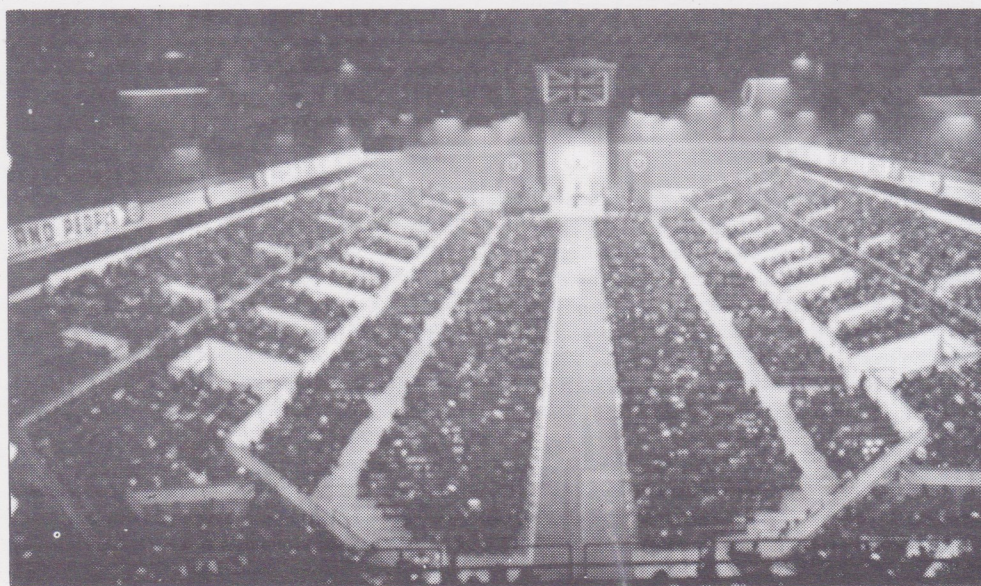
Stupid and embarrassing NF leaders let the ANL win. But in France they did not, and the French NF went on to win 35 M.P.'s with over a million votes. Although its undeveloped ideological base subjects the FN to grave potential internal weakness, it is probably too late for the French State to simply crush them. Remember, if you have a million voters, many of them are soldiers, policemen, or sit on 'Race Act' juries.

SHOWDOWN

Eventually, a showdown between the Old Order and the New is probably inevitable. But if we keep cool heads and iron nerves, if we don't let harassment panic us into premature confrontation, when the final battle comes we will have recruited ourselves a mass army.

If we follow the mass popular movement road, the **only** road, to power, we will deny the enemy their best excuse to repress us. By the time they decide, in desperation, that they do not need an excuse and have no alternative but to dispense with the democratic facade, our size, like the Front Nationale, or the UDA, will make us very much more difficult to ban successfully.

That patience and political skill, not impatience, posturing and retreat into irrelevance is the way to beat the repression. Then, once we have built our human walls, a million strong, against the State, if they want a fight, let them try. For then if need be we will confront the State — because then we will win!



1936: Crowds of up to 50,000 strong would come to hear Mosley speak at British Union of Fascists' rallies — yet the State then made no attempt to ban him.

A HARVEST OF DECLINE

TOM ACTON

BRITAIN'S FARMERS have been disappearing from the land at a faster rate than at any time since the Black Death. In 1946 there were around 500,000 farmers in Britain, now there are less than a quarter of a million - and numbers are still decreasing by 3,000 a year.

These alarming facts are made all the more remarkable when one considers that since the Second World War over £70 billion (at 1986 money terms) has been given to farmers in grants — over £250,000 each for the average farm.

That so many farmers have gone to the wall despite all this taxpayers largesse is primarily the fault of the Ministry of Agriculture which, despite various changes of Government, has steadfastly pursued policies designed to make big farms bigger, and small farmers non-existent. Since the war there have been over 40 different schemes to 'support' agriculture by grants, subsidies etc. Each one of these schemes has operated clearly more to the advantage of the large farmer with hundreds or thousands of acres, than the small farmer with less than 100 acres.

The Ministry tries to justify this policy by claiming that small farms are less efficient — a claim that they rarely try to substantiate. In fact most leading agricultural economists have shown that judged according to a number of varying criteria — output per acre, per head of stock, per labour or energy unit, or per £1 of capital invested — the small farm tends to be more not less efficient.

Efficiency does not however mean profitability and success for the farmer, because of the way that £70 billion of Government grants have been distributed. When handing out grants and subsidies the Ministry is very much under the influence of the National Farmers Union — and that in turn is dominated by large and wealthy farmers, the smaller farmer rarely having time or energy to climb through the ranks of the NFU's leadership.

For example over 20,000 farmers left the land during the years that Sir Richard Butler was President of the NFU: Sir Richard farmed over 2,000 acres of prime arable land, and was totally out of touch with the needs of the small farmer.

FALLING INCOMES

The forty years since the War have seen farm income fall by almost a third in real terms, despite expensive and costly subsidy. The concept of protecting agriculture by guaranteeing prices regardless of over-production has increasingly come under attack since Britain entered the EEC, and the imposition of the Common Agricultural Policy led to massive, costly beef and butter mountains etc.

A large chunk of the millions paid out in CAP subsidies goes, not to farmers, but to big businesses which supply chemicals, and financial 'services' to farmers. Companies like I.C.I. and Barclay Bank paid a lot of money to 'persuade' (con would be a better word) Britons to support our entry into the Common



Market. Now they are reaping their reward, as the chemical industry and the bankers make more money out of agriculture than farmers do!

The results of the scramble for increased production have been ecologically destructive. Over 125,000 miles of hedgerows have been destroyed since the War obliterating the natural habitat of much of our wildlife, millions of acres of moorland, downland, heath and wetland have been destroyed, as have thousands of acres of ancient woodlands. In each case this destruction was ultimately financed by us, the taxpayers paying for agricultural subsidies.

Larger herds, up to 1,000 strong of pigs and cattle are now being kept, and poultry flocks of tens of thousands are not uncommon. This leads to a greatly increased risk of disease spreading, thus the farmer fearing disastrous losses resorts to ever larger doses of antibiotics as a remedy. Farmers are also pressured into using chemical growth stimulants, thus the quantities of potentially dangerous chemicals entering the food chain increase by leaps and bounds.

Even in arable farming the use of supposedly harmless nitrates is increasing by 5% each year, even though it is known that they can become rather more dangerous nitrates when they interact with certain types of foodstuffs.

SOLUTION

Even the above brief outline of the current plight of British farming does, I hope, indicate that Nationalist solutions are urgently required if the ordinary farmer is not to become extinct, replaced by City-controlled

farming conglomerates, employing agrotechnologists to produce a chemical pot-pourri masquerading as nourishment.

Firstly Britain must declare its independence from the EEC, otherwise it will not be possible to implement the necessary reforms to its farm protection schemes, that the particular circumstances of British Agriculture demand.

Secondly it must be recognised that small farmers are more efficient than large farmers, and are certainly more efficient than the 'agri-businesses' controlled by Merchant Bankers. For too long this basic fact has been deliberately ignored, thanks mainly to the ideological bias of both Labour and Tories against the small independent farmer.

Thirdly, recognising the above, all Government subsidies should actively be heavily biased in favour of small farms. As the size of the farm increases the amount of grants and subsidies they receive should be progressively reduced, until the likes of Sir Richard Butler get nothing out of the public purse whatsoever.

Fourthly there must be a large-scale reform of the system of farm-price subsidy that encourages farmers to grow ever more of a crop, even though there is already a surplus. In principle we need a system that will reduce some of the substantial financial risks inherent in farming, whilst ensuring that farmers deliver produce in the quantity and quality desired by the consumer.

I would be the first to admit that this is a very glib and easy thing to say as a principle, and rather more difficult to arrange in practice. In truth Nationalist thinking on the practical aspects of farming has, with the exception of Jorian Jenks many years ago been woefully weak: we are simply not yet in a position to offer detailed workable alternatives to current farm price-support systems — on the other hand, in fairness to Nationalists, neither at present has anyone else.

Lastly the environmental consequences of farming policy must be given a higher priority than at present. The whole policy of effectively subsidising farmers to destroy our natural heritage must be completely reversed.

The nation as a whole, and not just farmers, benefits from the preservation of our environment: the nation as a whole must be prepared to pay for it. By, for example, preserving hedgerows rather than putting them under the plough a farmer may lose hundreds of pounds a year. Hard cash, alas, speaks louder than words of exhortation: a form of subsidy to compensate farmers for preserving the environment is badly needed.

Serious discussion of the problems of agriculture is long overdue within Nationalist circles: the above article does not pretend to be a definitive statement on the subject, but if it encourages constructive debate it will have served its purpose.

NATIONALIST VIEWPOINTS

YOUR VIEWS MAKE NEWS!

VANGUARD welcomes your letters.
Please write to: *Vanguard*, P.O. Box
634, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5FZ.

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN EIRE

Dear Editor,

It is heartening to hear from our racial brethren abroad, and especially when they are responsible for the printing of good Racial Nationalist magazine such as your *Vanguard*. It makes enjoyable reading and is of course ultra-pertinent to the present rotten situation. It quite puts our *AR AGHAIDH!* in the shade as far as presentation is concerned, although we do feel that our effort is both relevant and essential to the development of a persuasive RN creed for this country.

Things are rather different over here, you see, regarding race and so on. We do not, at the moment, have a large race problem as we do not have many coloureds living here.... although we have a very large contingent of those unsavoury characters known as 'bleeding hearts' or 'democrats'. As you are aware, the proportion of bleeding hearts in the population is directly related to the number of coloured immigrants living in a given country.... the less coloureds the more 'bleeding hearts'. Thus we have more than our share of 'nosey parkers'.

Another thing to remember here is this: there is no RN tradition here as such... for the good reason that there has never been an effective Irish RN Party, or even prominent RN individual.

We here, in the Social Action Initiative, are more or less starting from scratch... thus our departure from traditional RN thought -forms such as the 'Nazi' approach, which approach, I am convinced, has done the Aryan Movement much more harm than good over the last forty years. Likewise the 'Identity Christian' and 'Dualist Christian' methods.

I believe that a viable RN Movement or Party with plans for the 21st Century has to have its own philosophy... one which borrows all that is good from older ideologies, whilst rejecting the bad. Those who try to rationalise so as to justify running around in white robes or SS uniforms are wasting their time and breath... the world is not interested in battles lost 40 years ago, nor in theological hair-splitting. It is interested in a political alternative which can supply answers to contemporary problems... to inflation, to unemployment, pollution etc. 'Nazis' and 'KKKers' are just as much the prisoners of the past as those weary old 'liberals' they, and we, despise so much.

Well, excuse my ramblings, but I

always enjoy talking with Racial Nationalists from Britain, as I have ancestral links with both England and Scotland, not to mention Ulster.

Until we hear from you, or until you receive the December *AR AGHAIDH!* best regards and thanks again for *VANGUARD*.

Sean O'Neill,
Editor, *AR AGHAIDH!*,
P.O.Box 40,
Brian Boru Street,
Cork City,
EIRE.

THE NUCLEAR DEBATE

Dear Editor,

I was rather surprised by Joe Pearce's condemnation of Nuclear Power in his article on Chernobyl (*Issue three*). If the plant there was one of the best in the USSR, as Joe claims, it only indicates just how far behind that country is. Most certainly the reactor was out of date, hurriedly built and without any concrete shell.

However, even with such a disaster, records clearly show that Nuclear Power is still far safer, cleaner and cheaper than coal or oil burning. One of the greatest threats to our environment is acid rain, which ecologists tell us is caused by burning coal. Coal mining itself is anything but healthy or safe. It was reported that 44 people were killed in mining accidents in Britain last year. I have no figures for the oil industry but we do know that 45 workers on the North Sea oil rigs, were killed in the recent helicopter crash.

When coal and oil reserves are limited and increasingly difficult to get at, and the by-products, plastics, clothing, chemicals etc. so important today, it seems folly to burn such assets. We really have no alternative to Nuclear Power.

George Dawson,
Rhyl, Clwyd.

JOE PEARCE REPLIES: The point of my article was to illustrate that the disaster at Chernobyl was *not* due to a design fault in the nuclear plant itself. In fact, if the standard fail-safe procedures at the plant had been carried out the disaster would never have happened. In fact, the disaster happened because highly trained and competent staff became convinced of the safety of nuclear power and consequently complacent about the way they operated the plant.

This complacency led to them ignoring the fail-safe procedures and this, in turn, led to the melt-down in the reactor core. Thus, the problem was not plant design but human error, and this is worrying because the human ability to err is common to Soviet and British nuclear technicians alike.

Neither is Mr. Dawson's comparison of safety levels in the nuclear industry, on the one hand, and coal and oil industries, on the other, a very fair one. To employ an analogy; far more people have been killed by conventional weapons than by nuclear weapons, yet it only takes one nuclear war to dwarf by far the number of deaths caused through conventional warfare. The fact that we haven't had a nuclear catastrophe yet does not alter the potential risk of one in the future.

A BIGGER AND BETTER VANGUARD

February 1987 sees the twentieth anniversary of the National Front. In order to mark the event we intend producing a special 20 page edition of *Vanguard* magazine. We will be reviewing the party's turbulent history, and seeing what lessons can be learnt for the future.

If it is at all possible we then hope to continue *Vanguard* as a 20 page magazine. At present too many good articles are not getting published because of lack of space — a problem we are keen to rectify.

There is of course just one problem, one handicap to *Vanguard's* progress — MONEY! A 25% increase in size will cost a substantial amount of money each issue. As we wish to keep the cover price to 50p so that *Vanguard* can be readily sold to the 'man in the street' the necessary funds can only come from donations and increased sales.

CAN YOU HELP? Can you help to increase our sales by taking out a subscription, or buying in bulk to sell to your friends, workmates and political colleagues? If so then bulk rates are on page 2, and there is a subscription form on page 15.

Donations are also urgently needed if we are to develop this magazine and insure that the National Front has the support of a really effective quality publication, that it deserves.

If you want to see a bigger, better *Vanguard* then please send us a donation. All donations, large or small will be gratefully received, and donors will be sent a receipt.

Please make your payments to 'Vanguard Publications' and send to: The Secretary, P.O.Box 634, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5FZ.

IN DEFENCE OF OUR NATION

ROGER BOWER

SOME INDIVIDUALS in Nationalist circles have argued recently for what is termed 'the armed people'. The arguments are interesting but these individuals appear to have no knowledge of military affairs whatsoever. They argue that the British people should all be given arms to defend Britain against foreign invasion, to prevent a military coup against a Nationalist government, as well as to defend themselves against armed criminals.

Early last year several associated ideas were floated as regards defence. The Royal Navy, it was argued, was not needed as it would be unnecessary, as would large sections of the Army, by a militia system — a system that has been obsolete since the invention of the railway system (and, arguably, unworkable even in Elizabethan England). This militia would be made up of the entire British people.

Another reason given for this harebrained militia/armed people system was that the British people would have the means to overthrow an anti-British government. While wishing to see the present government replaced by a Nationalist government all serious Nationalists will realise that it is impossible to infuse artificially a revolutionary tradition into a people where no such tradition exists.

TRADITION

Britain has no revolutionary tradition, and this is shown quite clearly in history. An obvious example is 1848 when the French Revolution spread across Europe with the French revolutionaries showing the way, providing the inspiration for the rest of Europe — except Britain.

So history has shown we are not revolutionaries, or at least the British people are not, unfortunately. Giving the people the means to start a revolution does not mean there will be a revolution or that the British will become revolutionaries.

To return to the idea of an armed people as regards to defence. We will have to picture that World War Three has broken out and a Nationalist government has completed its aim of building up a large partisan army, has thrown US troops out of Europe and has withdrawn the British Army on the Rhine. The war, hopefully, will be conventional. With the Navy scrapped the entire Soviet Baltic Fleet would be released ensuring Russian control of the seas long enough for them to invade Britain.

With no British Army on the Rhine, the Soviet army would easily get to the Rhine and would seize North Sea ports. With no Navy to defend us the Red Army could attack us at will and, if we assume that Britain is attacked and falls, we would then have an occupied Britain with a partisan army of "armed

people". It is argued that the presence of a large partisan army would "discourage invasion" and, according to the Gosste Feldherr Aller Zeit, would be able to "inflict fearful losses" on the enemy. History has shown the first assumption to be untrue. If you are an island nation, the enemy must cross the sea to get to you. This is the most obvious fact. A strong Air Force and Royal Navy would be a deterrent, not a few straggling scruffs with little training, no organisation, no air support, no heavy weapons etc., etc.

In 1941 Germany invaded Russia, Yugoslavia and Greece. Partisan activity in occupied areas was not considered dangerous since the main threat would obviously be the regular forces. The partisans' only real contribution towards a victory to their country's allies was by tying down enemy forces and easing the way for approaching allied armies. In a stand-up fight, unless massively outnumbered, regulars will always win. Guerilla tactics are the only choice the irregulars have.

General military guidelines state that, to keep a hostile population down in time of war a very low soldier/civilian ratio is required. This is not to say that if Britain were invaded and occupied we would do nothing — we all know where our duty lies — but it must be realised that setting up a partisan army is the last resort, a last-ditch alternative. The defence of any country relies on its armed forces and this is where the money should be spent instead of wasting it on doling out expensive equipment to untrained masses.

So, militarily, the 'armed people' idea is as idiotic as it is naive — a pie in the sky idea.

As regards the crime situation, it is argued by the exponents of the armed people idea that "by making weapons compulsory, we would merely even things up for law-abiding folk". In America, where almost all families have guns, there are over 10,000 shootings annually. In Britain there are relatively few. In America criminals have to go armed in case there is a shoot-out with the police, that is why so many are killed and why violence is so widespread.

IDOLISE

Not surprisingly, those who argue for the 'armed people' idolise Colonel Gadaffi. They quote from his *Third Universal Theory* and describe him as a "national revolutionary, freedom fighter and advocate of the armed people".

Yet the National Front is opposed to terrorism. Therefore we must not be two-faced. We must condemn all terrorism even if it means upsetting the Libyans and getting no money from their Embassy. We must be true to our principles and not accept blood money. Idolising a man who supports terrorism is sick and a most definite own goal!

Detroit leads record year for gun deaths

FORTY-ONE children died and 317 were wounded by gunfire in Detroit this year, making 1986 a record year for such violence in America's sixth largest city, according to the Detroit Free Press newspaper.

Detroit's tally of fatal shootings among children far surpassed the toll for other major American cities, the newspaper said on Sunday.

It said that 33 Detroit residents, under 17, were victims of homicides involving guns in

The reality of widespread gun ownership - widespread murders by the gun.

Chesterton and other British Nationalists are being elbowed out of Nationalist thinking in favour of mad Arabs and dead Rumanians who have nothing in common with modern British politics or the real world. From such cultism we gain nothing and lose the credibility we once had with the electorate. We turn ourselves and our Party into a laughing-stock just to satisfy the whims of cranks on a crusade into obscurity.

Only when we correct these major flaws will we be taken seriously again by the British voter. We will need time, but with a democratically-run Party with relevant and serious publications that appeal to the man in the street and talk in everyday language; and with dedicated activists we will be back on the road towards that elusive Nationalist victory. Then and only then will we stand a chance of coming to power.

We have policies which we know to be right and which the British people know to be right. We have courageous and dedicated activists who make great sacrifices for our Party. With continued progress, and with the rejection of the crank notions like scrapping the Royal Navy and replacing it with "armed people", we will find ourselves advancing further than ever before towards a Nationalist victory.

With members having real power, thus rendering splits far less likely, it will not be long before we can see that victory approaching; and this time we will not squabble amongst ourselves and see that victory fade away.

We shall continue to fight our real enemies. We shall attain our goal. We shall win.

RACE MIXING DOESN'T WORK



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UNEMPLOYMENT, Race Riots on our city streets, betrayal in Ulster, the continued erosion of Britain's industrial base — the Establishment in Britain faces a growing crisis, but *their* crisis is our opportunity.

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Alarming increase in National Front activity

Wirral tops NF league of recruits

WIRRAL has generated more enquiries about National Front membership than any other part of the country, it was revealed this week.

More than 20 Wirral people a week are applying for information about the ultra-right party, whose Wirral spokesman openly admits is "booming" in the borough. The NF newspaper "The Flag" are booming in the borough. Wirral is currently 12th in the paper's national sales league.

The spokesman, who declined to be named, said interest was coming from all over Wirral, particularly the large council estates including Ford, Noctorum and Woodchurch.

Meetings are held on a regular basis at a secret location in Wirral, attracting anything from 10 to 70 people at a time. Such is the interest, a new branch of the NF has been set up to cover Wirral, Cheshire and North Wales.

Said the spokesman: "We are attracting all age groups, but we have had a lot of interest from the 15 to 20 age group, many of whom are unemployed. They want something to

Report by Martin Hovden

do but feel they are being ignored. With the National Front, they identify with a type of thought they do not experience with other parties."

The National Front's main and most controversial policy is the compulsory repatriation of coloured immigrants.

Said the spokesman: "I am a racist and proud of it. I liken this country to a family and intruders are not welcome when they get uppity. Any man who can not stand up for his own country is not a man, in my opinion."

"We want to see coloured immigrants repatriated because the white man is in a minority from a worldwide view. We want to keep Great Britain white."

He revealed the Wirral branch of the NF had received inquiries in the past nine weeks, but said there were at present to put forward NF candidates for the general election.

He also revealed that 43 Wirral NF members, young people, travelled down to London last week for Remembrance Day Service.

Said the spokesman: "There are a large number of who respect family life and discipline, but at present have no idea where to go and they are turning to the NF for a strong direction."

HITTING THE HEADLINES

CHESHIRE AND WIRRAL Branch of the National Front may be one of the newest branches of the NF but it's shown the more established units a thing or two when it comes to winning good publicity!

Armed with *Vanguard* and *The Flag* Cheshire and Wirral NF have forged ahead since their formation in 1986, and have become one of the leading NF branches in the North-West of England.

Their growth has not gone unnoticed by the local press. Front page publicity was won in the *Wirral Globe*, which reacted hysterically by calling for a ban on all NF activity in the area. *The Globe's* correspondence columns were full of letters both for and against the NF for weeks afterwards, and a few such letters are reproduced here.

Cheshire and Wirral Organiser Mike Harris, and the rest of his committee are to be congratulated on the fine work they have done in building the NF in the North-West.

Proud to be British

AS AN ex-serviceman and a veteran of the blood-soaked North African Campaign, I would like to reply to Labour Councillor Andrew Davies' criticism of the National Front.

When I volunteered for the army, I believed - like most people - that Britain was about to be invaded by Nazi Germany. But, thank God, we saw off the Nazi scum.

But now I feel that Britain has been invaded - but not by Germans this time.

It was for this reason that I travelled down to London with a large group of Wirral people from the National Front for the Remembrance Day parade.

When I marched behind the Union Jacks, and the drums down Whitehall, I felt the same as I did on VE Day. Proud to be British - an emotion, I suspect, Councillor Davies would not understand.

Name and Address supplied.

National Front: What we stand for

THE National Front have released the following statement following the articles on page one of last week's *Wirral Globe*:

1) "We disclaim any responsibility for the attack on the union building and challenge our accusers to provide any evidence of our involvement.

2) "We find the remarks of Councillor Davies about National Front solidarity with Hitler's army deeply offensive. We marched in memory of the brave men and women who died defending Britain against the Nazis, and his comments will incense members of the party who fought against Fascism, and who lost loved ones in the war.

3) "The National Front is not an 'evil' party

which recruits from the 'uncaring, intolerant members of the community'. It is a perfectly legitimate, moral party which attracts support from across the board.

"From our disaffected youth who have awoken to the twin evils of capitalism and communism, to the older generation who fought for Great Britain and who are now watching the death of the country they love.

4) "Councillor Davies claims that our message has been rejected at the ballot box, but the truth is that despite a savage and concerted effort to destroy our credibility, the movement has gained many tens of thousands of votes, and indeed Nationalist councillors have been elected."

The Committee,
Wirral and Cheshire National Front.

Undemocratic to ban NF

I AM writing as a victim of anti-National Front violence.

My father gave his life through injuries sustained in World War Two, as did many others. They thought that they were fighting for the preservation of British society and democracy.

The opportunity to put forward a point of view without a mob of trouble-makers to inflict injury is vital.

Today, the National Front, a legally constituted political party, has never advocated a one-party state or an end to democracy.

Why should the NF be denied meeting places, as suggested by the *Wirral Globe*? Why should the public be denied the chance of hearing the other side of the argument?

Television, radio, and now even the *Wirral Globe*, have slammed the NF without giving them a chance to put forward their point of view. Call THAT democracy in action?

If the public cannot hear two sides of the argument, then we are no longer living in a democracy.

Name and address supplied.

WHITE SOLIDARITY !

SOUTH AFRICA doesn't just face a terrorist war on her doorstep — she also faces an international propaganda campaign directed against her by the world media. No opportunity is missed to brainwash South Africans into believing that they, like Ulster's Loyalists, are isolated by 'World Opinion', and that no one supports them in their fight for survival.

Darren Copeland, a long-standing activist in Worthing Branch of the National Front has done his bit to show South Africans that they are not alone, by getting the following constructive analysis of their situation printed in a leading South African newspaper.

Sanctions will unite whites

D.R. Copeland,

Queen's Road, Worthing Sussex, England:

I write to you at a very critical stage in your country and your people's history. I believe that since taking power in 1978 P.W. Botha has set your country and people on a course of disaster by dismantling what until then had been the very successful policy of apartheid which had made South Africa about the only stable and economically viable country in Africa. He did it at first to try and take the pressure off South Africa externally but instead the pressure from outside increased because once he

made one set of reforms there were demands for more and more reforms. Those who control South Africa's big business such as Harry Oppenheimer and the black radicals in the townships realizing they had the government on the run began to put on pressure internally and people like Dr. Andries Treurnicht who warned about the dangers of reform were expelled. Hence the last few years have seen the legalisation of sex and marriage between the races, the creation of a parliament for coloureds and Indians, the scrapping of the pass laws and now the imposition of sanctions against your country unless it reforms.

to the liking of certain western governments. However I do not believe sanctions will prove effective. I think they will bring the white community closer together and encourage you to become far more self sufficient something vital if you are to survive. I also believe the people mainly to suffer will be the capitalist parasites who control companies such as Anglo-American corporation and De Beers, they will now have to worry about making profits for their companies instead of pressing P.W. Botha into making further reforms, besides they tried sanctions against Rhodesia and they proved to be a total failure.

I believe three things have to happen if you are to survive. The first is that the National Party and the Liberals who now control it must go.

The second is that your security forces must be given free reign to smash the black radicals in the townships, instead of fighting with one hand tied behind their backs as they are now.

The third is that South Africa should be divided into various different nation states decided along racial and tribal lines.

(● Lesers kan gerus aan die vriend skryf — Red.)

VANGUARD

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The FLAG



For a sample copy of the paper send 40p to Vanguard Publications, P.O.Box 634, Hove, Sussex BN3 5FZ.

FOR SALE Red/white/blue sunwheel armbands handmade out of cloth. £2.00 each inc. postage, from P.O.Box 46, Torquay, TQ2 7SX. Cheques/P.O.'s to 'South-West NF'.

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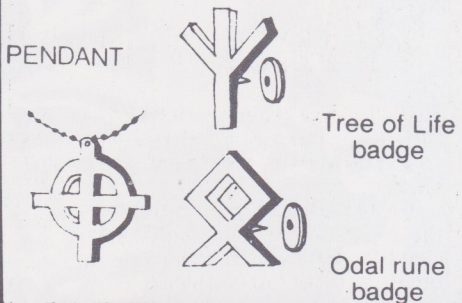
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FIGHT BACK FOR BRITAIN

IF YOU believe in Britain, if you believe in the Nationalist cause, then please give the National Front your **ACTIVE** support. Please don't just sympathise with Nationalism: join the thousands of people all over Britain who are **WORKING** to bring National Liberation and Social Justice to this country. Remember — the worst Nationalist is an armchair Nationalist!

If you want to give your active support to the Nationalist struggle then the best way you can help is to join your local branch of the National Front, and work to advance the cause in your home town, borough or village.

HELP ORGANISE

Paper-selling, leafletting, going to meetings and demonstrations, helping to organise fund-raising and social events — there's a tremendous amount **YOU** can do to help your local NF Branch.

Listed below are the names and addresses of a number of NF Branches that can be contacted directly via their own Branch addresses.

Each Branch will be glad to send you information about the NF, and invite you to their next Branch meeting. When you write to them a modest donation to cover the Branch's administrative and postage costs would be appreciated.

BEDS/HERTS: 77, Brunel Road,
Luton, Beds LU4 0RY.

BELFAST: P.O.Box 40,
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BIRMINGHAM: P.O.Box 114,
Solihull, West Midlands.

BLACKPOOL: P.O.Box 12,
Lytham-St-Annes FY8 5QR.

BOLTON: 3, Shurmer Street,
Bolton, Lancs BL3 4BW.

BRIGHTON: P.O.Box 634,
Hove, Sussex BN3 5FZ.

CHESHIRE: P.O.Box 17,
Birkenhead, Wirral L41 3SF.

DONCASTER: P.O.Box 73,
Stainforth, Doncaster, Yorks.

HARINGEY: P.O.Box 294,
London N17 7JW.

LAMBETH:
Telephone: 01-928-3335.

LEEDS: P.O.Box 12,
Morley LS27 9QR.

LIVERPOOL: P.O.Box 89,
Liverpool L69 6AH.

MANCHESTER: P.O.Box 15,
South(PDO) Manchester M14 6WJ.

MEDWAY: 155, Knights Road,
Rochester, Kent ME3 9BX.

NEWCASTLE: 98, Buckingham St.,
Elswick, Newcastle NE4 5QR.

NEWHAM: BCM NEWPAT,
London WC1N 3XX.

NORWICH: P.O.Box 41,
Norwich, Norfolk NR3 2AH.

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Sheffield, Yorks S1 1EF.

SOUTHWARK: P.O.Box 383,
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STATE REPRESSION

Is it inevitable?

NOT IF we play our cards right, argues STEVE BRADY. After reviewing the historical precedents Steve Brady describes the best course of action to avoid a State ban on the NF. The Party must, of course, make contin-

gency plans to counter a ban, should one ever be imposed, and such plans will be the subject of a future article in Vanguard.

very probably true and generally accepted by the public.

Most interesting is the organisations which have, and have not, been banned in Ulster. Firstly bans have not even been suggested except where their targets are, or can credibly be represented as being, paramilitaries, terrorists or closely associated with them. The DUP is, and the Ulster Workers' Council was, a major threat to the Establishment but could not be credibly banned, however 'extreme', because of their degree of mass popular support. In fact, not all paramilitaries and terrorists are banned. Both Sinn Fein and the UDA are legal, despite obvious links to men and acts of violence.

They also both have **mass popular support**, as the State's own spokesmen plead when asked why they will not act. Interestingly, the UVF, which has always seen itself as an 'elite cadre' and has largely spurned community involvement, is banned, though the UDA's 'allied groups' have undoubtedly shot as many Fenians as the UVF.

TWOFOLD DEFENCE

So the best defence against a ban is twofold. **First**, don't give the enemy an excuse, good enough to be believed by the public as a whole and the State's own minions in particular — in fact, so far the State's excuses have always been basically true.

So don't be, or act as if you were or were about to become, anything other than a democratic, electoral/community action party. The UDA doesn't entirely look like that, which is why bans have been considered against it, as has not been the case with the DUP.

Second, build mass support. The UDA hasn't been banned because it is too firmly rooted in the people. Provisional Sinn Fein hasn't been banned, we are told, because it has elected representatives and "a democratic right to exist"

The NF of course, which has no need to be anything other than a democratic, electoral/community party, can and should build both walls — political legitimacy within the constitutional process and mass support — against a State ban.

To deprive itself of both, by turning away from the people towards a clique structure posing as "revolutionaries confronting the State" would be to play into the State's hands and invite a ban when we are too small to resist.

However, it has been argued that the above analysis is naive. The UDA and DUP have escaped bans not because they have political legitimacy and public support but because the State controls them already. Some people have said publically of Dr. Paisley, and less publically of Andy Tyrie, that they are "State fifth columnists".

Similarly, such people would argue that the NF has escaped a ban because hitherto 'MI5 agents' have run the Party. If the NF had been an effective force it would already have been banned, as it certainly will be once it becomes one.

This argument is childish nonsense for three reasons.

Firstly, because it assumes the Establishment is a totalitarian monolith which can do whatever it likes and be instantly obeyed. If so, why bother infiltrating the NF — why not just ban it?

The evidence is that much of the Establishment, especially at lower levels, honestly believe in the Systems's professed 'free and democratic' values. We know that the inner core of the System don't believe that, but in order to get their way they must persuade their underlings and the public that we, not they, are breaking the democratic rules. Even now, limited repression of a tiny and unpopular NF, as at Wakefield, caused serious rumblings in 'Civil Liberties' circles.

Secondly, the 'monolith' theory with MI5 spies everywhere is a passport to paranoia. After all, why should the State not be especially careful to control those who proclaim its true nature? If a 'revolutionary elite cadre' poses a real threat to their power, obviously the Learned Elders of Whitehall will make sure they control it too!

Finally, if the State were a totalitarian monolith with its agents everywhere, then to be quite blunt about it we have already lost and may as well give up. People who think like that, if they follow their argument through to its logical conclusion, will give up the struggle — there is nothing else they can do.

Meanwhile, back let's sum up. The Establishment, or otherwise introduced measures, in the short term:
a) we pose a threat, regardless of our power;
b) we can credibly pose a threat to the public and, for example, as a threat not just to the British, either as terrorists or as a foreign foe;
c) we have sufficiently caused the trouble we can't ban them is less than causing by our operation.

We can't — and do not want to — (a): we are a threat to the Establishment and destroyed our home and deadly threat — let them do it. Our intention is that we take firm action against them because few will defend us but many will defend our freedom — including us.

So we must not see the latter whilst working the former. Which brings us back to the fact that the Establishment doesn't wish to be any part of a lawful political party. It has support, as the polls show, almost every policy is agreed with the NF and voted accordingly, an excellent chance of winning the Election. That's not what our enemies admit.

Left alone, there is no need to not simply put its violence gradually mobilise ourselves to the public.

The Establishment leave us alone and then we can win. (c). When does the enemy admit?



1936: Crowds of up
Union of Fascists' ra